

# NEW YORK



# SCHOOL

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### "HOME, SWEET HOME" IN A NEW DRESS.

(The venerable Dr. Muhlenburg, known wherever sacred poetry is read and sung as the author of

"I would not live away, I ask not to stay," last month wrote a new song to the air of "Home, Sweet Home," while on the ocean, homeward-bound from Europe. We copy it from the *Observer*, to which journal it was contributed by the author:]

Over the wild, foaming waste of the sea, as we rose,

How tender and sweet come the visions of home, How lovely the scenes of our own native shore, Be the way smooth or rough, so we hail them once more.

Home, home, sweet, sweet home,  
Best of earth that we love,  
Then, the one home above!

The fond ones that never forgot us in prayer, Loving friends and dear kindred, that long for us there;

With hearts true to ours, in joy or in pain, Oh, happy the day that unites us again!

Home, home, etc.

Our ship she has weathered so many a gale; Her commander, so cheering and ne'er known to fall;

We're buoyant with hope, owning still His command,

Who holdeth the winds and the waves in His hand.

Home, home, etc.

But the voyage of life—out on its troubled tide, Our bark, to the Haven of rest, who shall guide?

Salvation's Great Captain, His word He'll fulfil, Bear us safe o'er the billows, or bid them be still.

Home, home, etc.

And at last, when the dark, mortal passage is near,

As with myriads before us, He'll calm all our fear;

Oh! our faith fixed on Him, keep we steadfast and whole,

And we never shall make the dire shipwreck of soul.

Home, home, etc.

Now, bless we the Lord, for so far on our way, With thankfulness praise and with confidence pray;

Only be His children—His arm, us around—Then, happen what may, we are still Homeward bound.

Home, home, etc.

### DARWINISM APPLIED TO DRESS.

#### A NEW USE OF THE "DEVELOPMENT" THEORY.

Turning aside from the graver subjects which attract the attention of the sober-minded, and apparently believing that the humors of life are worthy of attention now and then, by way of relief from questions that tax the brain, a lively critic in an English magazine applies the famous Darwinian theory of "development" to the subject of Dress. Contending that the development of dress presents a strong analogy to that of organisms, as explained by the modern theories of evolution, he proceeds to illustrate some of the features which they have in common—offering, as a preliminary, the general remark that our present evening dress was the ordinary costume for gentlemen sixty years ago, and that top-boots, always worn by the old-fashioned "John Bull" in all the old novels and in the early caricatures of *Punch*, are now reserved for the hunting-field or for use in a furious storm. But, coming to particulars, and taking

#### THE HAT

as the first illustration, we find that hats were originally made of some soft material, probably of cloth or leather, and in order to make them fit the head, a cord was fastened round them, so as to form a sort of contraction. This is illustrated in Fairbairn's "Costume in England," in the figure of the head of an Anglo-Saxon woman, wearing a hood bound on with a head-band; and figures are given of several hats worn during the fourteenth century, which were bound to the head by rolls of cloth; and all the early hats seem provided with some sort of band. We may trace the remnants of cord or band in the present hat-band. A similar survival may be observed in the strings of the Scotch cap, and even in the mitre of the bishop.

It is probable that the hat-band would long ago have disappeared had it not been made use of for the purpose of hiding the seam joining

the crown to the brim. If this explanation of the retention of the hat-band is the true one, we have here a part originally of use for one purpose applied to a new one, and so changing its function; a case which has an analogy to that of the development of the swimming bladders of fishes, used to give them lightness in the water, into the lungs of mammals and birds, used as the furnace for supporting animal heat.

The duties of the hat-band have been taken in modern hats by two running strings fastened to the lining, and these again have in their turn become obsolete, for they are now generally represented by a small piece of string, by means of which it is no longer possible to make the hat fit the head more closely.

The ancestor from which our present chimney-pot hat takes most of its characteristics is the broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat, with an immense plume falling down on to the shoulder, which was worn during the reign of Charles II.

At the end of the seventeenth, and during the eighteenth century, this hat was varied by the omission of the plume, and by giving of the brim various "cocks."

#### COATS.

Every one must have noticed the nick in the folded collar of the coat and of the waistcoat; this is of course made to allow for the buttoning round the neck, but it is in the condition of a rudimentary organ, for the nick would probably not come into the right place, and in the waistcoat at least there are usually neither the requisite buttons nor button-holes.

The modern gentleman's coat may be said to take its origin from the vest, or long outer garment, worn towards the end of the reign of Charles II. This vest seems to have had no gathering at the waist, and to have been buttoned all down the front, and in shape rather like a loose bag; to facilitate riding it was furnished with a slit behind, which could be buttoned up at pleasure; the buttonholes were embroidered, and in order to secure similarity of embroidery on each side of the slit, the buttons were sewn on to a strip of lace matching the corresponding button-hole on the other side.

These buttons and button-holes left their marks in the coats of a century later in the form of gold lacing on either side of the slit of the tails.

In about the year 1700, it began to be the fashion to gather in the vest or coat at the waist, and it seems that this was first done by two buttons near the hips being buttoned to loops rather nearer to the edge of the coat, and situated at about the level of the waist.

The coat naturally fell in a number of plaits or folds below these hip buttons; but in most of Hogarth's pictures, although the buttons and plaits remain, yet the creases above the buttons disappear, and seem to run from the buttons up under the arms. It may be worth mentioning that in all such matters of detail Hogarth's accuracy is notorious, and that therefore his engravings are most valuable for the study of the dress of the period.

In the last century, when the coats had large flapping skirts, it became the custom (as may be seen in Hogarth's pictures) to button back the two corners and also to button forward the inner corners of the coat, so as to separate the tails for convenience in riding. This custom left its traces in the uniform of our soldiers down to the introduction of the modern tunic, and such traces may still be seen in some uniforms, for example, those of a Lord-Lieutenant and of the French gendarmerie.

In early times, when coats were of silk or velvet, and enormously expensive, it was no doubt customary to turn up the cuffs, so as not to soil the coat, and thus the custom of having the cuffs turned back came in. During the latter part of the seventeenth and during the eighteenth century, the cuffs were very widely turned back, and the sleeves consequently very short, and this led to dandies wearing large lace cuffs to their shirts.

The pictures of Hogarth and of others show that the coat cuffs were buttoned back to a row of buttons running round the wrist. These buttons still exist in the sleeves of a Queen's council, although the cuffs are sewed back and the button holes only exist in the form of pieces of braid. This habit explains why our soldiers now have their cuffs of different colors from that of their coats; the color of the linings was probably determined for each regiment by the colonel for the time being, since he formerly supplied the clothing; and we know that the color of the facings was by no means fixed until

recently. The shape of the cuff has been recently altered in the line regiments, so that all the original meaning is gone.

#### THOUGHTS.

We find an intermediate stage between trousers and breeches in the pantaloons, in which the knee-buttons of the breeches have walked down to the ankle. Some German servants wear a row of buttons running from the ankle to the knee of their trousers.

#### BOOTS.

One of the most perfect rudiments is presented by top-boots. These boots were originally meant to come above the knee; and, as may be observed in old pictures, it became customary to turn the upper part down, so that the lining was visible all round the top. The lining, being of unblackened leather, formed the brown top which is now worn. The original boot-top may be observed in the form of a mere wisp of leather sewn fast to the top, while the real acting tag is sewn to the inside of the boot. The back of the top is also fastened up, so that it could not by any ingenuity be turned up again into its original position.

Again, why do we black and polish our boots? The key is found in the French *cirage*, or blacking. We black our boots because brown leather would, with wet and use, naturally get discolored with dark patches, and thus boots to look well should be colored black. Now, shooting boots are usually greased, and that it was formerly customary to treat ordinary boots in the same manner is shown by the following verse in the ballad of "Argenteuil and Curan."

"He borrowed on the working dates  
His holy ramelets,  
And of the bacon's fat to make  
His startops black and soft."

Startops were a kind of rustic high shoes. Fairbairn, in his work, states that "the oldest kind of blacking for boots and shoes appears to have been a thick, viscid, oily substance." But for neat boots a clearer substance than grease would be required, and thus wax would be thought of; and that this was the case is shown by the French word *cire*, which means indifferently to "wax" or to "polish boots." Boots are of course polished because wax takes a good a polish. Lastly, patent-leather is an imitation of common blacking.

It is not, however, in our dress alone that survivals exist; they are to be found in all the things of

#### OUR EVERY-DAY LIFE.

For instance, any one who has experienced a drive on a road so bad that leaning back in the carriage is impossible, will understand the full benefit to be derived from arm-slings such as are placed in first-class railway carriages, and will agree that in such carriages they are mere survivals. The rounded tracery on the outside of railway carriages show the remnants of the idea that a coach was the proper pattern on which to build them; and the word "guard" is derived from the man who sat behind the coach and defended the passengers and mails with his blunderbuss.

It seems a general rule that on solemn or ceremonial occasions men retain

#### ARMING FORMS.

Thus it is that court dress is a survival of the every-day dress of the last century; that uniforms in general are richer in rudiments than common dress; that a carriage with a postillion is de rigueur at a wedding; and that (as mentioned by Sir John Lubbock) the priests of a savage nation, acquainted with the use of metals, still use a stone knife for their sacrifices just as Anglican priests still prefer candles.

A MATCH MONOPOLY IN FRANCE.

The London Times publishes a curious account of the match monopoly lately established by the French government. It was found impossible to tax matches, but quite possible to sell the exclusive right of making them, and this has been done. A syndicate of bankers has purchased the right for £760,000 a year, binding itself at the same time to sell matches at 2 francs the kilogramme, or about 4d. per 1,000, surely cheap enough. The traders who make the matches will pay the syndicate, and reimburse themselves mainly by their sale of wax matches, in which the Marseilles makers seem to have secured a sort of exporting monopoly. Their matches are purchased in tons in all countries where cigarettes are used, as the common match dipped in phosphorus paste gives out an unpleasant effluvia, and they evidently calculate upon retaining the whole of this trade. They will also retain some profit from the wood trade, as the low price makes illicit competition by men without machinery very difficult.

### TWO WONDERFUL RAILROADS.

#### ONE FOR LOADED SHIPS—THE OTHER IN THE EUPHRATES VALLEY.

Two remarkable railroad projects have recently been brought forward, which illustrate the enterprise of the present day. The first is for a railway for the transportation of loaded ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Taking a hint from roads which have long successfully carried canal boats and other smaller vessels, with their cargoes unbroken, over high eminences, this scheme proposes to solve the difficulty of finding a feasible canal route. It is proposed by it to take loaded ships of even two thousand tons upon wheels and carry them from one side to the other of the isthmus. The projected plan is for a road with six parallel rails, with a gauge of twenty-five feet. The cars to be provided, each with two hundred and forty wheels, and to weigh less than a hundred tons. Hydraulic lifts are proposed to get the ships upon the cars, and from five to ten locomotives to draw them over ordinary grades. Upon the steepest grades it is proposed to resort to the plan of toothed wheels gearing into tooth supplemental rails, and to have stationary engines at some points if necessary. The route designated for this road is the one through Honduras, and the estimated cost seventy-five millions dollars. That the plan involves insuperable obstacles it would be unwise to assert. Some of our readers may yet see it in operation unless the long-sought route for a canal is found, and the feasibility shown, for the age seems ripe for a way to transfer ships from the Atlantic to the Pacific short of the voyage of nine thousand miles around Cape Horn.

At the same time that the projectors of the above scheme are said to be looking about the London market for capital, the British foreign office has been interested itself in another, as known as the Euphrates Valley Railway. Some time ago her Majesty's Consuls along the proposed route of this road were instructed to gather up and communicate all possible information in regard to the features of the country and the feasibility of the project, and whatever might throw light on the estimated cost of the road. The replies have just been made public, and are said to be "singularly unanimous in recommending the enterprise on the score of safety, practicability and general advantages." Starting on the Bosphorus nearly opposite Constantinople, the proposed route proceeds south to Adalia, on the Mediterranean; thence across the country and down the valley of the Euphrates, and along the shore of the Persian Gulf, to connect finally with a road leading from Bombay. The English feel the need of such a communication with India.

#### THE INTRICACIES OF ENGLISH VERBS AND PREPOSITIONS.

"I begin to understand your language better," said my French friend, Mr. Arcourt, to me: "but your verbs trouble me still, you mix them so with your prepositions." "I am sorry you find them troublesome," was all I could say. "I saw your friend, Mrs. James, just now," continued he. "She says she intends to break down housekeeping. Am I right there?" "Break up housekeeping she must have said." "Break up housekeeping," "Break up housekeeping." "Why does she do that?" I asked. "Because her health is so broken into." "Broken down, you should say." "Broken down, O yes. And indeed, since the small-pox has broken up in your city—" "Broken out." "She thinks she will leave it for a few weeks." "Indeed! And will she close her house?" "No; she is afraid it will be broken—broken—how do I say that?" "Broken into." "Certainly, it is what I meant to say." "Is her son to be married soon?" "No; that engagement is broken—broken—" "Broken off." "Ah! I had not heard that. She is very sorry about it. Her son only broke the news down to her last week? Am I right? I am so anxious to speak the English well." "He merely broke the news; no preposition this time." "It is hard to understand. That young man, her son, is a fine fellow; a break, I think." "A brother, and a very nice fellow, Good-day." "So much," thought I, "for the verb to break."

#### VITAL STATISTICS IN EUROPE.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the marriage-rate for Great Britain in 1870 was 16.0 (persons married) per 1,000 of population; the birth-rate, 35.2 per 1,000; the death-rate, 22.9 per 1,000. The returns for France, doubtless materially affected by the war with Germany, show a marriage-rate of only 12.4 per 1,000 in 1870; a birth-rate of 26.1; a death-rate of no less than 28.8 per 1,000. The returns for the Austrian Empire, exclusive of Hungary, show a marriage-rate of 19.4 per 1,000, a birth-rate of 40.5, and a death-rate of 23.2 per 1,000, all three ratios far above our own. The returns for Spain show a marriage-rate of only 12.5 per 1,000, owing probably to private opposition to the system of civil registration established in the year under review, and to an unusually high rate in the previous year, with a view to escape from the operation of the new law; the birth-rate was 35.4 per 1,000, and the death-rate was as high as 30.1 per 1,000.

### NEW YORK BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The Board of Public Instruction met on Wednesday afternoon, President Smyth and Commissioners Bronson, Jenkins, Lewis, Gross, Duryea, Jarvis, Holland, Wood and Sands being present, and Commissioners Ingersoll and Van Vorst absent.

#### COMMUNICATIONS FROM TRUSTEES.

The Trustees of the Sixth Ward asked authority to appoint a teacher in the Female Department of Grammar School No. 31, stating that there were not a sufficient number of teachers in that department to give proper care to all the pupils. Referred to Committee on Teachers, with power.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, designating Miss Margaret Mackean, in Grammer School No. 37, and Miss Henrietta L. Wood, in Grammer School No. 35, to teach music in those schools, was referred to the Committee on Normal College, etc.

A communication from the same Ward, asking authority to advertise for proposals for the rebuilding of Grammer Schools Nos. 46 and 37, were referred to the Committee on Buildings, etc.

Another communication from the same Ward, asking authority to establish a new school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, and stating that a school is greatly needed there, was referred to the Committee on Sites, New School Houses, etc.

Nominations for the Fourteenth Ward of Edward J. Delaney for Principal of Grammer School No. 21, and of M. A. Birmingham for Principal and F. J. Gallagher for Vice-Principal of Grammer School No. 3, were referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Nineteenth Ward Board's nomination of Mary D. Collins for Vice-Principal of Female Department of Grammer School No. 18, was referred to the Committee on Teachers.

A communication from the Twenty-first Ward, one nominating Miss Emily Hanaway for Vice-Principal of Primary Department of Grammer School No. 28, and the other asking authority to hire a building on West Forty-second street for the use of Primary School No. 17, were referred, the former to the Committee on Teachers and the latter to the Committee on Buildings, etc.

#### MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from City Superintendent Kiddie, embracing his report for October relating to the condition of the schools under his charge. The report recites that during October the Assistant Superintendent had visited and examined Grammer Schools Nos. 2, 3, 5, 12, 16, 23, 24, 31, 38 and 41; Primary Schools Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 13, 18, 24, 25 and 36, and Colored School No. 2. The number of classes examined was 301, of which 8 were inspected without minute examination. Of these classes 192 were, in relation to instruction, in excellent condition, 92 good, 12 fair, and 1 indifferent. The discipline in 297 was efficient, and in 12 unsatisfactory. The amount of deficiency in instruction and discipline was less than four per cent, which was less than had been found at any previous examination. An unequal division of labor existed among the Assistant Superintendents, and it is recommended that some change be made in this respect. No very satisfactory report could be made about the general management of the schools, as the Assistant Superintendents are required to examine only single or scattered classes. All the Evening Schools had been closed. In these schools 14,667 pupils are registered, of which 10,122 are males and 4,545 females. These schools were found judiciously organized and classified, and the order and discipline was of a satisfactory character. The attendance at the Colored Evening Schools, which are small buildings, was meager, only 128 being the aggregate, and most of the pupils are adult males. The sanitary condition of the Primary Department of Grammer Schools Nos. 2, 23 and 24, and of Primary Schools Nos. 2, 7 and 13 is unsatisfactory, on account of the rooms being too much crowded, and the ventilation insufficient. The report was ordered to be printed in full in the minutes, and placed on file.

A communication was received from Prof. John C. Draper advocating the establishment of an evening school for the instruction of pupils in practical chemistry, the Professor giving it as his opinion that this branch of study is worthy of special attention in a large city like New York. He states that a building could be hired, a competent instructor procured, and the necessary supplies obtained, and the school be opened in successful operation, all expenses of not more than \$10,000 for the first year. The communication was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools, etc.

A communication was received from Commissioner Jenkins favoring the adding of instruction in telegraphy to the course of studies. The communication recites that the use of the telegraph has now become common in all parts of the country, and that the supply of operators is not nearly equal to the demand. Annexed to the communication were the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a class in telegraphy be established in the Normal College and in such Male Grammar School as may hereafter be determined upon by this board; and that a special teacher be employed to give instruction in said study at such salary as may hereafter be decided upon."

"Resolved, That only such pupils shall be entitled to enter upon said study as shall have

competed for and received a certificate of excellence in the following studies, viz., spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, history and geography. Referred to the Committee on Normal College, etc.

The following communication was received from Commissioner INGERSOLL:

"NEW YORK, November 10, 1872.

"Hon. Bersey Smyth, President of the Board of Public Instruction:

"Dear Sir—In consequence of continued ill-health I find it impossible to fulfil the many and important duties of the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction of the City of New York, and have this day sent to his Honor the Mayor my resignation."

"In thus surrendering a position I deem so honorable and withdrawing from a work I hold so noble and so vital to the best interests of the city and nation, I am actuated by the conviction that this office essentially demands the best energies of a sound mind in a sound body. I desire to express through you to the Board my deep regret in thus deciding to sever the pleasant relations which have so long existed."

"I shall ever remember the uniform courtesy and kindness which have been extended to me on all occasions by each and every member of the Board.

"Wishing you as a body success in the conduct of this great work of public instruction, and as individuals prosperity and happiness,

"I am, very truly yours,

"L. INGERSOLL."

After the reading of the above, Commissioner JENKINS offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the letter of Lorin Ingersoll, Esq., to the President of this Board, announcing his resignation of the office of Commissioner of Public Instruction be entered in full on the minutes.

"Resolved, That this Board recognizes the faithful and able services of Mr. Ingersoll, continued even under the burden of declining health, from the formation of the Board until the present time, and deplores the public loss in the retirement of an upright and effective officer.

"Resolved, That the members of this Board reciprocate the kindly feelings and wishes expressed for them by Mr. Ingersoll in his letter, and share with him in regret for the severance of his official connection with us, and earnestly desire his restoration to health and continued prosperity and usefulness.

"Resolved, That a duly authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Ingersoll."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the communication and resolutions were ordered to be printed in full and entered on the minutes.

#### REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, presented a report in relation to the budget for 1873, which is "the least item consistent with the present administration thereof," is \$3,329,550, which sum includes provision for such school buildings as absolutely require new furniture and heating apparatus; for extensive repairs to several school buildings, absolutely in need thereof, at an estimated cost of \$290,000; the sum of \$101,000 for apportionment to the corporate schools; and the cost of maintaining the following schools, for which buildings have been or are being erected: Grammar Schools Nos. 22, 25 and 59, and Primary Schools Nos. 1 and 4; leaving \$2,937,550 for general purposes. The school fund, which the report claims the department is legally entitled to, for \$361,894.78 less than the sum asked for is \$361,894.78 less than said fund.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that triplicate copies of the following estimate of the amount required for common school purposes for 1873 be duly authenticated by the seal of the Board, and one copy be sent to the Board of Supervisors, another to the Board of Finance Commissioners, and the third to the Board of Apportionment, each copy of the estimate being certified to the Board as the lowest estimate that could be made for 1873 consistent with the proper administration of the Department of Public Instruction:

Salaries of teachers in Ward Schools.....	\$3,120,000
Salaries of janitors in Ward Schools.....	103,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in Normal College and schools.....	65,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in Evening Schools.....	100,000
Salaries of teachers and janitors in colored Schools.....	40,000
Salaries of superintendents, clerks, engineers, architect, visiting physician, counsel, etc., etc.....	89,000
For books, stationery and other supplies for all the Day, Evening, Normal and Colored Schools.....	175,000
For fuel for all the schools and Hall of the Board.....	90,000
For gas for same.....	20,000
For incidental expenses and repairs for buildings, etc., by Trustees and salaries of clerks to Board of Trustees.....	36,000
For incidental expenses and repairs for Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools.....	10,000
For incidental expenses for the Board of Education, printing, advertising, postage, express, telegraph, labor, legal expenses, etc.....	30,000
Materials and wages of workmen, used through the shop.....	3,000
For rent of school premises.....	45,000
For piano, and repair of.....	6,000
For General Salaries, including the schools in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.....	500
For furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge; for the support of schools which will have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the school monies made by the Board, and for such further sum or sums as may be necessary for the purposes authorized by law.....	101,000
Total.....	\$3,593,550

Commissioner LEWIS, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution increasing the salary of George W. White, Clerk in the City Superintendent's Office, to \$2,500 per annum, and the salaries of Jethro Mosher and Henry M. Davies, assistant clerks in the same office, to \$2,000 per annum, the increase being recommended by the City Superintendent, on account of the increased number of the duties of the clerks, and the faithful performance of the same. Laid over under the rule of committee.

Commissioner WOOD presented the following report from the Committee on Normal College, etc.:

"To the Board of Public Instruction:

"GENTLEMEN: The Committee on the Normal College, etc., respectfully report, That at a meeting of the committee held on the 1st of November, the annexed communication signed by the City Superintendent and President of the Normal College was presented to them, and is now given to the Board of Public Instruction, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on By-Laws, in order that a proper amendment covering its provisions may

be incorporated in the laws of this Department.

"Respectfully, etc.,

"WILLIAM WOOD,

"MAGNUS GROSS,

"J. G. HOLLAND

"NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,

Committee on Normal College, etc.

School Building No. 59, on East Fifty-seventh street; the bills to be paid upon the approval of said Committee, and charged to the appropriation for pianos."

The Board then adjourned.

#### TRUSTEES OF THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

This body met on Wednesday in the chamber of the Board President Smyth, in the chair. A resolution was adopted that the Spanish language be taught in the introductory department optional with the French and German languages. The Executive Committee presented their budget for the year 1873, showing that the sum of \$150,000 will be required for the support of the college for next year.

The Board then adjourned.

#### LOUISIANA SCHOOLS.

The annual report of Mr. Thomas W. Conway, State Superintendent of Public Education of Louisiana, covering the year 1871, is probably one of the most elaborate local school documents ever issued in the United States. It

embraces a full report from each of the six school divisions of the State, a special report of the operation of the free-school system in the city of New Orleans, a report of the Superintendent of the State University of Baton Rouge, and several other reports of less importance though of much interest. When the present Board of Education—composed in part of the Superintendents of the various divisions—came into existence, they found the school law not only incomplete in its provisions.

While in general its features were open to no serious objections, the agencies for carrying out its provisions were so cumbersome and complicated as in many instances to defeat its interest. The Board therefore proposed certain modifications, which were mainly adopted and became law in March, 1871. The report, therefore, really covers only nine months of operation under the modified law.

In that brief time, the Superintendent says, "there has been most encouraging advancement in the whole school work, justifying the prediction of the friends of the amendments, and giving the fairest promise of constantly enlarging success as the work becomes more and more rooted in the confidence and affection of the people." It is evident enough that there is plenty of room for this "root" to spread in, for the old leaves of prejudice against any free school system, which during the reign of slavery cursed all the Southern States, has not yet been thoroughly eradicated. The Superintendent says, on this point: "The antagonism of a portion of the press and of a powerful class of the people to constitutional provisions which control this work is too well known to require more than a passing allusion. The opposition thus inspired has come from men who prefer that the blight of ignorance should wither the strength of the State rather than the benefits of education should be extended under the law and constitution as they now exist. Unable to emancipate themselves from irrational prejudices by which both intellect and conscience have been mastered, and tainted by the phantom of a regime which has forever passed away, they have maintained an opposition—active or passive, as circumstances would allow—to every advancing step which has been taken."

In estimating the efficiency of the law, there is well as in judging of its educational value and faithfulness of those to whom its administration has been intrusted, facts like these must not be ignored. In inaugurating a system of public education in the State the authorities have had, except in the city of New Orleans, no pre-existing foundation on which to build. Through the whole State, besides, everything was to be done from the beginning. Schoolhouses were to be built, teachers to be obtained, and books and apparatus to be obtained. Under these circumstances, though a number of excellent buildings for school purposes were provided during the year in some of the towns and ward districts, not a single one of those needed were supplied. The refusal or neglect of a large majority of the school districts to vote the tax required for the erection of buildings resulted in leaving nine-tenths of the State without suitable school accommodations.

Hired rooms, basements of churches or small chapels were obtained for the purpose; "ways inconvenient, generally uncomfortable, and rarely supplied with desks and chairs; the labors of the teachers were conducted under the most unfavorable circumstances. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, seven hundred and ninety-four schools were organized, employing 1,300 teachers, who had under their care 80,000 scholars. The difficulties encountered may be more definitely understood by an enumeration of the school divisions and their peculiarities. The First Division comprises seven parishes—Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Washington, St. Tammany, St. Helena, Livingston and Tangipahoa. The district covered by these parishes presents the most unfavorable theatre for educational operations. The larger portion of it is covered by pine woods, and is sparsely peopled, rendering the establishment of schools a work of difficulty. Yet even here, the report says, "the results have been cheering to the friends of education. Wherever a town, village or hamlet exists, or where a population large enough to furnish pupils for a school is found, endeavors, generally successful, have been made to open and sustain a public school." In this unpropitious region ninety-six schools, with ninety-eight teachers and three thousand scholars now exist, where two years ago there were none. There are two schools in each of the three parishes, and there a solitary school. The Second Division embraces the parishes of Jefferson, left bank, Jefferson, right bank, St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne. As an instance of progress, two years ago not a single public school existed in the city of Carrollton, where now there are two prosperous schools, with fourteen teachers and five hundred and six scholars, besides a model school now successfully organized. The Division in all numbers eighty-three schools, with a hundred and twenty-one teachers and six thousand two hundred pupils, the number of schools and teachers having about doubled during the last nine months of the year, and the attendance having increased in even greater ratio. The Third Division comprises the parishes of St. Mary, Iberville, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Landry, Lafayette, Assumption, Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St. Martin. Several of these parishes, being large and sparsely settled, are with difficulty reached, but great success has attended the school work. Only seventy-one schools were reported in 1870; in 1871 there were nearly two hundred in successful operation, with 10,107 scholars. In Calcasieu parish, where not a school was reported in 1870, there are now eighteen. The Fourth District

comprises the parishes of West Feliciana, De Soto, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, Winn, Bossier, Point Coupee, Caddo, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vernon. Educational work is on the advance in most of these parishes, but enough work is still needed. The Fifth Division embraces the parishes of Concordia, Tensas, Carroll, Madison, Morehouse, Union, Caldwell, Franklin, Richland, Oachita, Catahoula, Bienville, Claiborne and Jackson. The total number of schools reported in the division in 1870 was thirty-six, with about twelve hundred pupils. There are now two hundred and twenty schools, with an attendance of about nine thousand scholars. An increased interest is felt on the subject of education throughout this portion of the State. Old prejudices are giving way before the advance of correct opinions, and the prospect of a rapid extension of the school work is more hopeful than ever before." The Sixth Division embraces the city of New Orleans. This division, the report says, is conspicuous in the educational work of the State, alike from the number of its leading educators and the multitude of children and youth of both sexes who are recipients of the benefits of public education. There are thirty high schools, with an aggregate of eighteen teachers and five hundred and four pupils; thirty-seven grammar, sixteen intermediate, and sixteen primary schools, making a total of seventy-two schools, and thirteen hundred and eighty-three teachers, and three thousand four hundred and thirty-six pupils. There are seventy-four school buildings, of which nineteen are brick and fifty-five frame, thirty-six being the property of the city. Some of the leased buildings are unfit for school purposes, poorly arranged and utterly unattractive, and are retained only because no favorable change can be at present made. A normal school and a free college are mentioned as special needs of the city. Of the Louisiana State University the report says: "The general condition of this institution is bad, yet not wholly bad—some respects it is good. It is unfortunate in (1) the pecuniary embarrassments; (2) the incomplete quarters and grounds for its temporary use; (3) the poor facilities for taking care of the sick; (4) the lack of small arms; (5) the want of a fixed hour; (6) the small number of private cadets. But it has reason to congratulate itself upon—(1) the general good order and staleness that prevailed during the year; (2) the progress of the cadets generally in their studies; (3) the large number of graduates turned out, many of whom are teaching schools; (4) the wider field of instruction and advanced scholarship requisite for graduation, together with the better preparation of applicants for entrance; (5) the additions to the apparatus, cabinets and libraries, made by purchase and donation; (6) the inspection of some of the chief institutions of learning in this country, Canada and Europe by some of the professors; (7) the further production of the philosophical, biological and historical surveys of Louisiana. And generally speaking, the report says, "The University may well be proud of the successful completion, in a highly useful manner, of another year of no ordinary trials, which cannot but inspire confidence in its vitality and ability to cope with difficulties, and most render it more widely and favorably known." Mr. Conway hopes for the speedy establishment of an Agricultural College, the scrip for which is issued by the General Government, has already been secured; urges the importance of industrial or technical schools as a part of the State educational system; discusses the importance of evening schools, as furnishing the means of education to those who cannot conveniently attend the day schools; and is inclined to favor compulsory education and the co-education of the sexes. In concluding, he gives the results of the year's experience as regards the question of mixed schools. "It is with pleasure I refer to the renewal of those apprehensions which existed in some minds respecting the effects to be produced by a faithful adherence to that requirement of the constitution which provides that no child shall be excluded from the public schools of the State by reasons of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The right thus bestowed by the highest law of the State, and recognized by every school act passed since the adoption of the Constitution, has been vindicated with such prudent firmness as to be no longer questioned. This final settlement of the principle, this general acknowledgment of the right, has been attended by such modulation in its exercise on the part of those most interested, as to effectively rebuke the passionate denunciations of the malcontents who predicted the disorganization or destruction of the public school system if this right were conceded. 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## Boys and Girls' Department.

EDITED BY L. NATHANIEL HERSFIELD.

## LITTLE VOICES LOST IN SLUMBER.

BY W. ELLIOTT EVANS.

Little voices lost in slumber,  
Weary eyelids closed in sleep;  
Golden rings in profusion,  
O'er the bedclothes seem to peep.

Little hands so full of dimples,  
Laid across each other's breast;  
Little teeth of pearly whiteness,  
Have at last lain down to rest.

Little voices lost in slumber,  
Nought they know of grief or pain;  
May the Lord protect my darlings—  
Spare them to see morn again.

All day long their merry prattle  
Fills the heart with fond delight;  
Side by side now sweetly dreaming,  
Watch them, angels—through the night.

## SHADOW PICTURES.



We present our readers this week the first of a series of pictures which, we hope, will yield them a great deal of amusement and instruction during the long evenings of the coming winter. We have called these pictures "Shadow Pictures" for a reason which will be easily appreciated by those who will take the trouble to follow our directions in regard to the engraving in the present number, which instructions are very simple and are as follows:

Cut the picture out of the paper with a wide margin, and, instead of the width of the column in width and width at least half an inch of margin above and below the line. Then, with a sharp penknife or a pair of embroidery scissors, cut out carefully all the white parts of the picture, leaving every bit of the black intact. The best way to manage this cutting is to commence with a knife and cut out the smallest lights—first such as those in the eyes, the ear, the mouth, etc.; then proceed gradually to the larger masses, such as the forehead, for which the scissors may be used; last of all, cut out the outline of the head, neck and shoulders down to the dotted line, and follow that line around. If the queer-looking pattern thus produced then be held between a light and the wall, or a sheet of white paper, there will be found on the wall a face which will bear a "shadowy" resemblance to a certain well-known official of this city who has long been dear to the hearts of all our teachers. The effect will be enhanced if the paper be smoothly pasted on a sheet of moderately stiff card-board before being cut out, and so if the light be allowed to fall on it through a tube made by cutting a slit off the end of a "lollipop" or a piece of paper rolled up in the same shape. A little practice will show the proper distance to be maintained between the light, the picture and the wall, but in general it should be only a few inches.

Our readers may make similar "shadow pictures" for themselves by tracing the outlines of the masses of light and shade in engraved portraits and other pictures, always remembering to leave enough of the paper to bind the parts together when cut.

## ORDEAL BY FIRE.

BY W. F. PENN.

An autumnal sun was setting in an angry mood; the last train from London, after stopping at the little station of Selbeck, was just ploughing its way into a neighboring tunnel, when the one solitary passenger which it had deposited crossed the road to the village inn.

"Can I have a horse to take me to the Grange?" he inquired of an ostler lounging at the door.

"I make no doubt you can, sir; I'll ask."

And after a short delay a stout cob was brought out and the traveler mounted.

"We h'nt seen anything of Mr. George Harling lately, sir," said the other, as he held the stirrup; "hope as how he h'nt been ill again?"

"My brother has not been well, and I am on my way to see what is the matter; I have only just returned from abroad," replied the other, adding as he rode away, "send a boy on with my bag, and he can bring back the horse."

For half-an-hour or more Ralph Harling's way lay west, and he must have been far more preoccupied than he seemed, not to have observed the remarkable brilliancy of the sunset which he was facing. From time to time he half ejaculated, "How very grand it is! and how long it lasts!" Suddenly the road turned off due north, but the sky even in that direction appeared equally tinted by the blood-red sunset glow. Evidently still interested in the phenomenon the traveler, after he had proceeded for a short distance, turned round in his saddle to look at that spot where the sun had actually sunk. To his amazement, however, scarcely any tinge of color there was to be seen. The long rifts of orange, gold and crimson, which ten minutes ago had made up the glory of the scene had all disappeared, and nothing but one grey, leaden pall covered the sky. Yet, in his immediate front, the sun still lay dimmed in the west. It was not caused by the fact that he was near a town, a rock, or a barn fire! There was no town or village for miles in that direction, no habitations indeed, save one or two small cottages and the "Grange Farm!" Great Powers! could it be that? and as the possibility flashed through the traveler's mind, he drove his heels into the horse's sides, and galloped forward like one possessed.

For, in that house, in that lonely farm, lived his only and much-loved invalid brother, and there, too, lay helpless in his cradle, the young life, in which now was centered, the whole purpose of his existence.

When Ralph Harling lost his wife, he thought the world had come to an end.

For some weeks he was in little better than a trance, and only the tiny cry from the baby boy, whose birth had cost the mother

her life, recalled the heart-broken father to a sense of his duties. Yet so overwhelming was his grief that he felt, at any rate for the present, that he could not undertake the responsibility of so precious a charge.

In looking round for an abode in which to place the infant until he might, in the course of time, fee more like himself, he naturally thought of his younger brother's home as the fittest. Marrying early in life, George Harling, at the time of Ralph's widowhood, was the father of seven children, and was living in this same "Grange Farm," in which he had invested his small patrimony, and where, having no taste for, or health to enjoy the town life to which his elder brother clung, he spent his time contentedly in agricultural pursuits.

Into his care, then, was given the young heir to the Harling property, a noble estate to which the eldest son had succeeded early in his bachelor days, and when he, at past forty, had unexpectedly married, no little disappointment had been felt and expressed by George's wife at her eldest son's prospect of becoming the heir being thus defeated.

But George was master in his own house. He dearly loved his brother, Ralph, and when the latter asked him to let the motherless boy be brought up among his own children, he had said: "With all my heart. Everybody knows that had not been born my son would have remained the heir, but never suppose, dear Ralph, that any thought of this will cross my mind, or be to his prejudice in any way; he shall be loved and cared for as tenderly as if he were my own."

This promise had been fulfilled to the letter during the past eight months, which period had been spent by Ralph on the Continent, and where probably he would have remained much longer, had it not been for the account he had lately received of George's failing health. These had so alarmed his brother that he had determined to make his way home as quickly as possible, and we have seen how he received the hint of the terrible welcome that was awaiting him.

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Fire! fire! A house on fire in town or country, which is the more terrible? In town, source has the first tongue of flame leap through the rafters, than the dread syllable, "Fire!" "Fire!" is uttered from mouth to mouth, till it rises to a roar of terror. A hundred lives are at stake, streets, palaces, priceless goods; but then, through the fast-gathering crowd, which surges to and fro, and swells with hoarse murmur the awful din, breaks the first fire-engine, and man is at hand with the most perfect organization, order, combined effort and practiced skill, to check and subdue the flames.

Upon the other hand, the solitary dwelling, standing apart from town or village, amidst its broad fields and quiet woods, is like a ship at sea, alone, friendless, as it were, an easy prey. Such aid as will get must be self-contained; confusion reigns to diminish further the scope of human effort, from the very first sound; and never meant for fire-escapes; the old timber houses like tinder. It would seem, therefore, that here is to be found the greater peril, and if the greater peril, then the greater field for the display of the grandest qualities of which our nature is capable—presence of mind, coolness, courage, and, above all, the spirit of self-sacrifice.

Ralph galloped up through the shrubbery, which screened the approach to the house, he found all in confusion and terror. The Grange, an ancient wooden structure, was rapidly succumbing to the fury of the flames. Tongues of fire were darting from four out of the five windows on the first floor. A bright light in the dormer windows of the roof over these showed plainly that they would soon be engulfed. Only at the western angle did the fire seem to have received anything like a check; for, from root to basement, there was at present nothing to show that it had caught.

The terrified inmates, for the most part, clinging and huddled together, under the shelter of a tall and stately tree, were screaming or giving incoherent orders to such nobody, or passing on buckets of water from one to another, where a feeble attempt had been made to establish a chain of communication with an adjacent pond. The younger children, who had been in bed when the first alarm was given, and had been brought even then with no little difficulty out of danger, were crowded round their nurse and some of the female servants, in that part of the shrubbery where Ralph first checked the speed of his horse. Seeing the group he dismounted, eagerly inquiring for his brother and his baby boy, who, as a second glance told him, were not of the party.

"Master and mistress have gone back to the house, sir," said the nurse, "to try and—"

Ralph waited to hear no more, but flew like lightning toward the burning building.

The discovery that his brother was still in imminent peril, while his own children were safe, had fallen with a sudden shock upon George Harling. His weakened frame, ill calculated to withstand it, was nevertheless, for the moment, nerve to superhuman exertion. Without an instant's hesitation he again made for the foot of the main staircase, many steps of which were already crackling with the heat, and upon the point of bursting into flame.

"For Heaven's sake," cried his wife in breathless accents, who had followed him thus far, "do not attempt to go up that way."

But the other fire was already destroyed, and I shall have plenty of time. Little Ralph was, of course, forgotten! He would always be forgotten, if it were not for me!"

"Nay, George, think of us! think of your own children first! See, the flames have already got hold of the landing!"

But her husband by this time has reached the stairs on the stairs, and says:

"Think of my own children! How could I look in any of their faces again, if Ralph's only boy were sacrificed through any selfishness of mine?"

With these last words he springs across the blanched timbers, and is lost in the smoke.

Mrs. Harling, with a cry of despair, falls to the ground.

At this moment Ralph enters the hall, and learns what has happened. He is about to follow his brother in his perils mission, but a volume of flame has by this time enveloped the whole of the lower part of the staircase; to mount it is impossible!

Now ensued a time never to be forgotten!

The devouring element had engulfed the whole of the building. All means of return from the upper stories appeared cut off.

A few persons remaining in the wide open hall with Mrs. Harling and Ralph are being driven back to the door by the intense heat and blinding smoke, when suddenly George appears upon the topmost stairs which connect the rooms in the dormer roof with the main corridor. Bearing in his arms a shapeless mass, wrapped up in a blanket, he is plainly visible from where the anxious watchers stand, with pale and upturned faces.

He has descended some dozen steps when it is evident that the smoke and heat are too much for him. His deliberate retreats, stair by stair, the most perfect self-possession marks his every action as he backs into the child's bedroom, whence he has just come.

"Make for the window, and we will bring a ladder," cried several voices, and all with one consent rushed to the rear of the house, where a ladder was quickly placed against the wall.

Alas! it was far too short; there were no others at hand. As George appeared at the casement and saw the hopelessness of escape, a wall of agony rose from Ralph's lips, which wailed to grieve his poor brother to despair.

Hesitating no longer, he climbed out upon the window-sill—a bright light shot up behind him, seeming to thrust him forth. With a wild leap he sprang forward, his precious burden in his arms, and fell in a hundred heap into a thick plantation of evergreens below.

\* \* \* \* \*

Are they killed? George Harling is dead! but the babe he sacrificed his life to save is quite unharmed.

Twenty years have passed away, and young Ralph Harling has come into his own. He knows at what a price his life was bought, and bows his head in humble reverence to the memory of the man made a hero forever by his noble deed of self-sacrifice.

Ralph never forgets this grand principle. By it his life is guided. He gives up almost all the so-called amusements and pleasures of youth, that he may provide all his cousins with means for keeping good and fair positions in the world.

Although so young and boyish-looking, old gray-haired men take him into their counsels, and when he makes a promise, or undertakes a charge, it is as though they were already fulfilled.

## A WOLF STORY.

Some years ago a Russian nobleman was traveling on special business in the interior of Russia. It was the beginning of winter, but the frost had set in hard. He came trudging up the hill, and he demanded a way of him to carry him on to the next station, where he intended to spend the night. The innkeeper entreated him not to proceed, for there was danger in traveling so late, as the wolves were out. But the nobleman thought the man merely wished to keep him as a guest; he said it was too early for wolves, and ordered the horses to be put to. He then drove off, with his wife and daughter inside the carriage with him.

On the box of the carriage was a wolf, who was born on the nobleman's estate, to whom he was attached, and who loved his master as he loved his own life. They rolled over the hardened snow, and there seemed no sign of danger. The moon shone pale light, and brought out into burnished silver the road on which they were going. At length the little girl said to her father:

"What was that strange howling sound that I just heard?"

"Oh, nothing, but the wind sighing through the frosty trees," he replied.

The child shut her eyes and was quiet. But soon she said again:

"Listen, father; it is not like the wind I think."

The father listened, and far, far away, in the distance behind him, through the clear frosty air, he heard a noise which he too well knew the meaning of. He put down the window, and spoke to his servant:

"The wolves I fear, are after us; make haste. Tell the man to drive faster, and get your pistols ready." The postilion drove faster. But the same mournful sound which the child heard approached nearer and nearer. It was clear that a pack of wolves had scented them out. The nobleman tried to calm the anxious fears of his wife and child.

At last the baying of the pack was distinctly heard. So he said to his servant:

"When they come up with us you single out one and fire, and I will single out another; and while the rest are devouring them we shall get on."

As soon as he put down the window saw the pack in full cry behind, the large wolf at their head. Two shots were fired and two of the wolves fell. The others instantly set upon them and devoured them, and the carriage gained ground.

But the taste of blood only made them more furious, and they were soon up with the carriage again. Again two shots were fired, and two more fell and were devoured. But the carriage was speedily overtaken, and the pack was yet far distant.

The nobleman then ordered the postilion to loose one of his leaders, that they might gain a little time. This was done, and the poor horses plunged frantically into the forest, the wolves after him, and was soon torn to pieces.

Then another horse was sent off, and shared the same fate. The carriage labored on as fast as it could with the two remaining horses, but the post-house was still distant.

At length the servant said to his master:

"I have served you ever since I was a child; I love you as my own self. Nothing now can give you but one thing. Let me save you. I ask you only to look after my wife and little ones."

The nobleman remonstrated, but in vain. When the wolves came up, the faithful servant threw himself amongst them. The panting horses galloped on with the carriage, and the gates of the post-house just closed in upon it as the fearful pack were on the point of making the last and fearful attack. But the travelers were safe.

The next morning they went out, and saw the place where the faithful servant had been pulled down by the wolves. His bones only were there. And on that spot the nobleman erected a wooden pillar, on which is written:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friend."

## OUR WEEKLY CHAT.

## PRIZE.

To the boy or girl sending us the best original puzzle, of any kind, we will award one of Oliver Optic's books. Young folks desiring to compete for this prize will please state in their letters, and enclose their names and residences, as well as the answers to the puzzles they may send. As we shall announce the name of the winner in JOURNAL No. 97, puzzles in competition should reach us on or before November 26, 1872.

John D. Norcott sends the correct answers to puzzle No. 4, and part of No. 2, in last week's paper. We shall probably use his square word. Master Norcott will have an opportunity to try for a prize for answers to puzzles, as we shall offer one soon; meanwhile, he, as well as all our Gymnasts, can exercise their inventive skill in competition this week.

Eddie Welsh makes and leaves among the letter-puzzles published in the JOURNAL. In his last two notes he sends the answers to the ones

in JOURNAL No. 93 and 94, both of which are correct.

Henry N. must attain a greater degree of perfection before we can admit many of his puzzles in the "Gymnastics." We will, however, make an exception for once and save his numerical from the waste-basket.

We are sorry to decline Frank A. Murtha's pictorial rebuses, but they are too easy. We shall use his metagrams. His answers to puzzles Nos. 2, 6 and 7 in JOURNAL No. 93 are correct.

We shall have to use a magnifying-glass to read Willie M. Baker's letter. Contributions in pencil always manage to slip into the waste-basket.

Puzzles Nos. 1, 5, 6 and 7 in JOURNAL No. 93 succumb to the guessing powers of Sarah C., from whom we receive the correct answers to them.

We will make use of the poem which "Mento" of the Normal College sends us. E. M.'s puzzles successfully undergo inspection, and we place them on file.

## GYMNASTICS FOR THE BRAIN.

## NO. 1.—EXTRACTION.

Six thoughts to your mind recall,

From each one letter take;

If rightly done 'twll surely then,

One other poet make. E. M.

## NO. 2.—PROBLEM.

A farmer goes to market and invests \$800 in cattle, for which he obtains 100 head. He pays for sheep \$1.50 per head, cows \$3 per head and oxen \$65.50 per head. How many of each does he buy? The next day the farmer resells his purchase at a profit of \$100. The sheep at 20 per cent., the cows at an advance of about 15 per cent. and the oxen at an advance of about 10 per cent. What prices does he get for each?

S. R.

## NO. 3.—PUZZLE.

Write down a one, a five, and a four; Add a half a thousand more;

These placed right, devoid of crook,

Will like a flash of lightning look. H. N.

## NO. 4.—CHARADE.

My first is a word we speak oft indite,  
To mark each other's property; right;

My word is divisible in its form;

Its very sound oft kindles pleasure warm;

Written in another sense it only gives

The dangling tail of many adjectives;

My whole denotes a lofty, glorious theme,

Outshining sage's love and poet's dream—

Versant with every country, age and clime;

It speaks the dictate of voice of time.

R. A. GRAHAM.

## NO. 5.—LETTER PUZZLE.

My first is in plunder, but not spoil;

My second is in labor, but not in toll;

My third is in right, but not in wrong;

My fourth is in mass, but not in crowd;

My fifth is in ability, but not in power.

My whole is the name of a modest flower.

SARAH C.

## NO. 6.—A CURIOUS LETTER.

[It is required in this kind of puzzle to arrange the following note in good readable shape. This will require some ingenuity on the part of our puzzle-guessers.]

Friends, Sir, Friends

stand by your

bearing

the world

whilst the

contempt

ridicule

are

ambitions

## ANSWERS TO GYMNASTICS IN JOURNAL NO. 93.&lt;/



Eq., a Trustee of Common Schools for the Seventeenth Ward. Captain Wagner is eminently qualified for the position, and the appointment gives universal satisfaction. He is a graduate of old Public School No. 13, and brings to the office many years' experience. The appointment reflects great credit on the Mayor.

**GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13.**—We received an invitation to the exercises attending the distribution of semi-annual certificates to the pupils of this school, but as the distribution took place on Thursday (our publication day), we could not be present.

**STAMPS.**—Evening-school teachers will be paid the same day as the day-school teachers—viz., the 15th of the month.

**SUPERINTENDENT.**—One of the hardest working school officers is the genial Harvey H. Woods, Eq., Inspector of the Fourth District, who devotes a great part of his time to the schools of his district.

### Vox Populi.

**AN INDIGNANT WOMAN SPEAKS HER MIND.**

MONDAY, Nov. 4.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: We have just read "Spectator's" account of the October reception of the Public School Teachers' Association. His or her description of the fine programme was not overdrawn in the least—the "overflowing houses," "gay throng," etc.—but as to the "appreciative" audience (?) we may see in what part of the house "Spectator" was seated; for that, to our bewildered mind, must certainly have something to do with his or her lack of appreciation. For our part we who were obliged to take a decided back seat actually suffered throughout the whole entertainment—not because it was not entertaining, but because it was; for which rather crooked and anomalous expression we would explain that we entered that crowded house with an intense desire to listen to what we knew would be appreciable, but our good intentions in that direction were entirely frustrated by a constant chattering kept up in our neighbourhood by the "gentlemen" (?) sex-teachers (our "First Grade," we are inclined to think from a few remarks dropped).

Now might we ask if a teacher of a class—a good teacher, we mean, not an unfortunate unambition—"No Nothing," or her sister in distress, "Humble B.," but an "A. No. 1" teacher—should discover any member of her brood of innocents indulging in the luxury of a gentle whisper during a lengthy discourse delivered to them on Examination Day, at a reception, or in fact on any other day—and if, oh! horror of horrors! an irrepressible snicker should burst from their childish lips at anything the speaker might say which was in no way laughable—what would not be the extent of her wrath on the unfortunate head?

For how many consecutive minutes would the little vanquished-toad boots be obliged to strike a beaten path on the planked floor, or a pair of tired arms be clasped up over a little frizzled pate for such an unheeded outrage on the rules of the school? And yet we were disturbed by the constant chattering and giggling of women—we won't say "fair women," but great grown women, and teachers at that, until we felt an intense tingling in the tips of each individual digit to implant an affectionate (?) pressure on their organs of hearing, or reduce them (not the ears, but the owners of them) to the conditions of the "naughts," which, though sounding, perhaps, more pugilistic than womanly, was nevertheless very typical of our feelings at the moment. Now, you think us a decidedly indignant female, don't you, Mr. Editor, and not at all blessed with the sweetest disposition in the world? Well, perhaps you are right, and then again perhaps not. But when you consider how we have come from school—hung on by the very heel of our best kid boots to those adorned Third Avenue cars—kept up (in spirit) and perhaps "on" in body by the thought of the treat we were going to have—then to bind ourselves, with a soul full of music and ears full of "Ho, ho, he!"—did you ever hear such singing? Is she not going to stop?"—oh, do see that lovely bonnet!

"...Johnnie, he promised to wait outside for me?"—oh, who wants to hear that old organ?" (speech of all species—most unparable, where our special favorite and the public's special favorite was favoring us)—we say like enough to aggravate the temper of an angel, let alone nothing but a woman, and we feel at the moment as though we could make ourself almost as famous as the brilliant electricist, if we could only have reached that platform and had a chance at Mrs. Caudle, just for the sake of giving expression to our wounded feelings. This is not the first time nor are we the only party who has suffered from this advancement, and it almost makes us ashamed of the profession we should be proud of to think it must own members so entirely unversed in the rules of politeness, and even ordinary respect, as shown in the facts we have mentioned, and in the repeated rounds of applause for the rendering of some portion of the programme, which, with the accompanying remarks, was an insult rather than a tribute to what (to cultured ears) was really merititious.

Can you not suggest some remedy for this annoyance, Mr. Editor? We would propose that the terror of the children—the "big men" with "bras, buttons" and a "star" on their coats—be invited to attend our entertainments, and sit in a back seat, where they could keep a watchful eye on those children of a larger growth. It would certainly add to the comfort of many a would-be attentive listener, and decidedly (if she ever be so unfortunate again as to arrive late) to that of yours respectfully,

"ANONYMOUS."

N. B. If the writer has inadvertently wounded the feelings of these young ladies, she humbly begs their pardon, and out of the very kindness of her heart suggests that for all "discussions of family affairs," "the number and qualifications of gentlemen admirers," etc., etc., etc., the very best and safest place in the world for it is at the paternal mansion, in a small-sized room on the fourth floor, back, or as much farther above the range of ordinary mortals as is possible to be removed.

### EDUCATION IN NEBRASKA.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Nebraska as follows:

"Nebraska, which seemed to me to be at a standstill for 1888 and 1889, has entered on a fresh start; she has now a thousand miles of railroad in operation, and six hundred more in process of construction; is entirely out of debt, and has a patrimony of public lands ample for

the educational interests of her people. And while I am upon this subject the prospective immigrant may desire to know something of the educational system of the State. I had occasion to examine it four years ago, and, next to Iowa, think it the most favorable of any of the new States. By the act of admission the Government donated two sections in each township for school purposes; the first State Legislature passed an act jealously guarding this property and providing that none of it should be sold for less than seven dollars per acre; and so well have these provisions been carried out that the reports now have it sold for less than nine dollars per acre. The grant in the whole State exceeds two and a half million acres; and though the western portion will never sell for so high a price, yet, leaving that out of the count entirely, here is an enormous fund, forever guarded against diminution by Constitutional guarantee. Beside this, the State received a large grant for a University and Agricultural College, buildings for which have just been completed at Lincoln; another for a Normal School, which is now in successful operation in Peru, in Nemaha County, and a third for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, which is located at Omaha. The school system of Nebraska appears to me exactly the same as that of Ohio; nothing is charged for tuition, and no discrimination made on account of "race, sex or color."

### THE HISTORY OF AN OLD LIBRARY.

The New York Society Library, one of the oldest and best of the literary institutions of this city, celebrated, on Saturday evening last, the one hundredth anniversary of its organization under a charter. But this was not really the centennial. The Library dates back to the year 1700.

Mr. Frederic De Peyster, in his address at the celebration, gave a full account of the rise, progress and present condition of the Library, and the following is a summary of the principal facts:

Under the English rule, after the revolution of 1688, King William took a particular interest in the improvement of New York, which he naturally regarded with especial solicitude, as the settlement had sprung from his native country. The College of William and Mary, in Virginia, is named in his honor, and in his friend the Earl of Bellomont, the Governor of New York, he had an enlightened and diligent promoter of his liberal views. A well-devised system of education was adopted as its support a public library, and such an institution was established in this city in 1700. This was the immediate predecessor of the chartered New York Society Library of to-day. The latter institution has in its collections a number of volumes presented to it in the early years of the eighteenth century, from 1702 onward, the gift of the Rev. John Sharp, an English chaplain at the fort in the city, who in 1706 preached in Trinity Church the funeral sermon of Lady Cornbury, the wife of the Governor at that time.

Dr. Sharp was also some time a missionary to the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel among Foreign Parts, and in this capacity in 1710 addressed a letter from New York to its Secretary in London, communicating the information that "provincial and parochial libraries" were already in existence in "the metropolis of the several provinces of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Boston." He also stated that "a great many good collections of books have been sent over."

Thus recognizing a provincial or public library in operation in New York, he confirms the statement of the historian Oldmixon, that such an institution had been founded in New York in 1700.

Mr. De Peyster cited various instances of the efforts in the reign of King William for the intellectual advancement of the province. Under a census taken in 1698, the population was a little less than five thousand, of whom about a thousand were men and a nearly equal number of women. Of the remainder seven hundred were designated as negroes. A scheme for the education of the negroes was frustrated by that body, according to the report of Bellomont. We notice that the negroes being converted to Christianity, would emancipate them from their slavery and loose them from their service, for they have no other servants in this country." An attempt was also made for the instruction of the children of the Indians, and on its being brought before the Sachems, and when they were assembled in consultation on the subject upon a hill near the fort at the Battery, they replied "that was a matter relating to their wives, who are the sole dispossessors of their children while they are under age." This appears to have ended the matter; at least there is no evidence of the legislators having consulted the women.

### PROVERBS.

SOME SPANISH AND ITALIAN SPECIMENS.

Proverbs, according to a modern essayist, are the gems of language—small, bright, and of universal currency, and also mysterious in their composition, and the work of ages. The true proverb may have been the word of any wise man, high or low, king or peasant. How, bearing at once true and so generally accepted, it escapes being a flat truism, is its secret—a secret which the proverb-maker has yet to find out. Archibishop Trench has brought together various definitions of a proverb. It is "a saying without an author;" it is "shortness, sense and salt;" it is "much matter decocted into few words," and so on. But beyond all this (says the *Saturday Review*) it is certainly the child of good fortune. Its start in life must have been something extraordinary; it must have been born of occasion, the occasion like the author being known. Its adaptation to the universal mind was only shown by universal use—unaccountable by mere reason. "You must not look a gift-horse in the mouth" was a proverb in St. Jerome's time. One of Ariosto's heroes in the "Orlando Furioso" jumps from the frying-pan into the fire. How telling must have been the incidents attending the original gift-horse rashly criticized, & the total imprudence of hapless Ariosto of the frying-pan, to have stamped his name to infamy on the world's records! and how impossible for research to get at them! We may perhaps conceive a state of society in which proverbs—at least one most popular class of them—might have their birth; when every trade and calling was common property, every

process open to general observation, and the common wit and wisdom could exercise itself upon them. One of the uses of the proverb is, we see to keep up the tradition of this community of occupation and familiarity with the work of life. A flavor of

### PRIMITIVE TIMES.

is imparted whenever ladies and gentlemen talk of making hay when the sun shines, or advocate cutting their coat according to their cloth, or agree that it is best to wash their soiled linen at home, or are for striking while the iron is hot, or blame statesmen for having too many irons in the fire, or speculators for reckoning their chickens before they are hatched.

### THE SPANISH PASSION FOR PROVERBS

is traced to the Arabic character of medieval Spanish civilization; Oriental languages being, in fact, impregnated and permeated with proverbs to an extent which greatly adds to the difficulty of acquiring them. It is putting any nation's proverbs to a severe test to translate them; the tercetas, rhyme, ring and jingle have much to do with their hold on fancy and memory. Thus the fit union of faith and reason, "Cielo salvo el que no se salva," "Dios rogando y con el mas dando," does not tell with the same effect as "Praying to God and hammering away," and "There is great distance between said and done" is but a trite sentiment, while its original is a proverb with an influence—"Del dicho al hecho hay gran trocho." The same with "Cuál es el tiempo tal el tiento," "We must suit our behavior to the occasion."

Many proverbs, however, are independent of the wording. "Ciertos son los toros" conveys an equal sense of excitement when rendered "Here come the bulls," though the nature of the excitement to the unininitiated is sufficiently different. "La cala farta por desollar," "We have still to skin the tail"—that is, "We have not yet quite finished with the subject"—finds its merit in the neat homeliness of its illustration. Also—"Abandon esos candiles," "Sauff mon temps candiles"—there is a clear up this puzzle or the "muddle." Some naturally convert themselves into harmonious English: "Pues ya en los nidos de antro no hay pajaro ogoño," though it loses the rhyme, sounds well as "There are no birds in last year's nest." Some can only be rendered by a counterpart. The very ancient proverb, "Viene el perro en bragas de cerro," "The dog saw himself in plush breeches" (and would not recognize his companions) is our "beggar on horseback." "No hay estomago que sea un palmo mayor que otro." "No stomach is bigger than another by a span," answers to "An inch is a great deal in a man's nose."

The very ancient proverb, "Viene el perro en bragas de cerro," "The dog saw himself in plush breeches" (and would not recognize his companions) is our "beggar on horseback."

"No hay estomago que sea un palmo mayor que otro."

"No stomach is bigger than another by a span," answers to "An inch is a great deal in a man's nose."

THE ITALIANS cannot be called less rich in proverbs than the Spanish, though their tone is charged with Machiavellianism; as "Fidarsi è bene, ma non fidarsi è meglio;" "To trust is well, to trust nobody is better;" and many other in the same strain of selfish prudence, of which history has terrible examples. "Cosa fatta capoha," "The deed once done there is amend, was the "bad word" by which Moses tells Dante that he sowed the seed of civil war in Tuscany; and the Italian proverb, "Sometimes clemency is cruelty and cruelty clemency," by which Catherine de Medici stoned the scruples of her son on the St. Bartholomew massacre, are instances. But the whole language is full of proverbial wisdom, to the last degree example, without consciousness. Thus, "L'ultimo vestito ed lo fanno tacche tasche," "Our last garment is made without pockets;" "Chi ha quattrini a buttar via, metti operai a non vi sia," "If you have money to throw away, set on workers, and don't stand by;" "Qual che neli maniche non può andar neri gheron," "What is put in the sleeves can't go into the skirt." This occurs appropriately in "I promessi sposi." Manzoni naturally points a moral with a proverb, whether in his own person or in his rustic characters, and always happily; as when the good but pedantic tailor, on receiving a visit from St. Fedrigio Boromeo, is so distracted by the greatness of the occasion and the importance of expressing a fitting sense of it, that the opportunity passes him by, and all he says, to his lasting shame, is "Mi figuri!" (Anglo, "Fancy!") being ever after haunted by the things he might have said; but "Del senno di noi no son pieni le teste," "The ditches are full of clever after-thoughts." The tailor, however, is the only personage we ever find at a loss. Manzoni's women especially have a seasonable saying always at hand.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

—Work given out at advanced prices to pay for first-class sewing machines on instalments. Instruction free. D. P. Pond & Co., 142 East Eighth street, and 21 Astor place.

WANTS.—Reliable lady agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell our novelties in Rubber Goods. Exclusive territory given. For circulars, terms, &c., address Mrs. G. W. Wood, care Good-year's Rubber Co., 7 Great Jones street, New York.

—Drunkenness and opium eating. Dr. Beers, 107 Fourth avenue, New York, has permanent and painless cure for both. Thousands cured. Send stamp for evidence.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Use Brummell's celebrated Cough Drops. The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop. General depot, 410 Grand street, New York.

—Dr. Colton originated the laughing gas for painless tooth-extraction, makes the gas fresh every day, and performs just what is promised. Come to headquarters, 19 Cooper Institute.

—TEETH.—The New York Dental Association, 956 Broadway, corner Twenty-third street, managed by Drs. Hasbrouck and Howland, make a specialty of extracting teeth by the use of laughing gas. Dr. Hasbrouck operated nearly three years for Colton Dental Association.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. J. C. Thomas, Bloomington, Ill., has used her Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Machine constantly since April, 1860, making the heaviest and thickest coats, such as beaver cloths. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

—STAMMERING.—Mr. Oliver, of London, England, at 65 Irving Place. Testimonials and certified under seal of United States Consul, St. John, N. B. One to three visits sufficient. Mr. Oliver returns to London early in December.

### LIVE TEXT-BOOKS.

NEW EDITIONS OF  
BROWN'S ENGLISH GRAMMARS.

WILLIAM WOOD & CO.

is imparted whenever ladies and gentlemen talk of making hay when the sun shines, or advocate cutting their coat according to their cloth, or agree that it is best to wash their soiled linen at home, or are for striking while the iron is hot, or blame statesmen for having too many irons in the fire, or speculators for reckoning their chickens before they are hatched.

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## SHAKESPEAREAN QUOTATIONS FOR THE TIMES.

The Evening Post has been studying its Concordance, with this result:

GRANT AND WILSON.

"Yes, the elect of the land."

*Henry VIII.*, Act 2, Sc. 4.

JOHN A. DIX.

"I am glad on't; 'tis a worthy governor."

*Othello*, Act 2, Sc. 1.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

"O, Reform it altogether!"

*Hamlet*, Act 3, Sc. 2.

TAMMANY HALL.

"Shut up!"

*Macbeth*, Act 2, Sc. 1.

H. G.

"I will play no more!"

*Henry VIII.*, Act 5, Sc. 1.

THE HORSES.

"Blow wind! come wrack!

At least, we'll die with harness on our back!"

*Macbeth*, Act 5, Sc. 5.

HENRY HERBE.

"Against this cruelty, fight on!"

*Winter's Tale*, Act 2, Sc. 3.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

"The statue is but newly fixed."

*Winter's Tale*, Act 5, Sc. 3.

## JOURNALISM IN HUNGARY.

It appears from an interesting paper on Hungarian journalism, contributed to the American Journalist by Mr. Paul Liptay, a Hungarian resident in Chicago, that the Press has attained a vigorous growth in Hungary since the reconciliation with Austria. Mr. Liptay says there are now three hundred and forty public journals in that country. The first sheet printed in the Hungarian language was the *Magyar Hirundo*, or Hungarian Messenger, issued in Pressburg, in 1780. In the first year of this century there were only two papers in the Hungarian language, both published in Vienna. In 1806 was published, for the first time, a paper in Pesth, the present capital of Hungary.

In 1830 there were ten newspapers in Hungary, of which three were political and seven literary. In 1840 the number of newspapers had increased to twenty-six, and in 1847 to thirty-three. In 1848-49 there were more than eighty newspapers in the country, of which not fewer than half were established by political parties to represent the various shades of public opinion, and which, in spite of the different localities in which they started, all worked together in the cause of liberty, the independence of the country and for the deliverance of the native soil from its enemies, the Austrians. This time is the most glorious we have in our history, and proves the argument, that where liberty has its home there alone will the press grow and flourish. At this time was published the best of the Hungarian dailies, the *Pesti Hírlap* of which Louis Kossuth was the editor.

The war of independence against Austria ended with the capitulation of Görgey's army at Villas. Kossuth left his country and became a fugitive, and then followed a hard and sorrowful time for Hungary and its liberty-loving people. Austria, having suppressed all that was national, the Hungarian press shared the common fate, and of the eighty papers above mentioned there remained not more than nine, and these were subjected to the most severe censorship with which government can control the management of the newspaper. After a few years the revival of the Hungarian press began. In 1854 there were again twenty newspapers in the country. At this time was published the first illustrated paper in Hungary, the *Vasárnapi Ujság* (Sunday News), which is still in existence, having gathered around itself all the principal authors, writers and artists of the country.

In 1861, a new political movement began, and in 1870 there were one hundred and sixty-four newspapers published in the Hungarian language.

The adoption of the bill for the free and independent press by the Hungarian Parliament was an act which attracted great attention in the whole of Europe toward the liberty-loving Hungarians, and gained the sympathy of all the people of the Old World. The adoption of a second bill, which abolished the stamps on newspapers, augmented much more the attention of our neighboring nations, and even Austria was gratified to see the liberal action of the Hungarian Parliament. A bill similar to the first mentioned passed only a year after in the Vienna Reichsrath, but the stamps on newspapers are still in use in Austria. The liberty of the press being thus accomplished, there was a rapid increase of newspapers until in 1871 the number had reached three hundred and forty, of which one hundred and ninety-seven were published in Hungarian, eighty-one in German, twenty-nine in Silesian, fifteen in Szlav., eleven in Serbo, ten in Ruman, five in Italian, three in Russian and one in Hebrew.

The most important papers are published in the Hungarian language. In the German language there are only two papers, the *Pester Lloyd* and *Ungarische Lloyd*, that are entitled to be called first-class papers in every particular. The best Hungarian paper is *The Hon* (The Country), edited by Mihály Takács, the best and ablest writer Hungary now possesses. He is a deputy in the Parliament, editor of three papers, writes many novels and publishes every year two or three romances in four to six volumes. His works are translated into all the principal modern languages.

The second journal in merit is the *Pesti Nación* (Journal of Pesth), which is one of the oldest, having been published twenty-three years. It is edited by Mr. Sigmund Koenigs, and is a journal of the Right.

The political weeklies number one hundred and twenty-eight; religious and school journals, twenty; literature and fashion is represented by eight, of which the *Fövörös Lapak* (Leaves of the Capital) is one of the best-edited dailies in the country. Its editor is Charles Vadány, who is the best Hungarian feuilletonist, and a very able writer and critic.

The number of humorous journals is seven. Of these papers there are over one hundred, including scientific, agricultural and horticultural, phonographic, theatrical, postal matters, army, law, printing, woman's rights, sporting, history, etc. Many of the last mentioned are monthly, and published in volumes.

Papers devoted especially to advertisements are only five in number. Nevertheless, adver-

tising is becoming steadily more popular in Hungary, and the people at this time advertise very much more than they did a few years ago.

## MARRIED IN A SNOW STORM.

About the year 1811, memorable in Russian history, there lived upon his estate of Nemaradof, a rich landed proprietor, Gabriel, which is his name, noted for his affability and hospitality. His house was always open to his friends and neighbors, who used to congregate there every evening; the older ones to enjoy a game of cards with the host and his wife Petrona, the younger ones in the hope of winning the favor of Marie, a beautiful girl of 17, the only daughter and heiress of Gabrielovich.

Marie read French novels, which naturally rendered her very sentimental and romantic. Under these circumstances love was not long in coming. The object of her affections was a Russian cadet, with scarcely a penny in his pocket, who resided in the neighborhood, and was then home on leave of absence. As a matter of course he returned her love with equal ardor. Marie's parents had strictly forbidden her thinking of such a union, and they treated the lover, whenever they met him, with just as much friendliness as they would have shown to an ex-collector of taxes. The young pair met clandestinely on a correspondence, and met clandestinely beneath the shade of the pine grove, or behind the old chapel. As will readily be supposed, they here vowed eternal fidelity to each other, complained of the severity of fate, and devised beautiful plans for the future. After some time they naturally came to think that, should their parents persist in opposing the union, it might in the end be consummated secretly, and without their consent. The young gentleman was the first to propose this, and the young lady soon saw the expediency of it.

The approach of winter put an end to these stolen interviews; but their letters increased in frequency and warmth. In each of them Vladimír Nickolovitch conjured his beloved to leave the paternal roof, and consent to a clandestine marriage. "We will disappear for a short while," he wrote, "come back, and cast ourselves at the feet of our parents, who, touched by such constancy, will say, 'Come, come! Come, come!' " Marie was long ill-received, but should retire to her room under the pretext of indisposition. Her maid had been set into the secret. Both were to escape by a back door, in front of which they would find a sleigh ready to convey them a distance of five miles, to the chapel of Jadrovo, where Vladimír and the priest would await them.

Having made her preparations and written a long apologetic letter to her parents, Marie retired betimes to her room. She had been complaining all day of a headache, and this certainly was no mere pretext, for the nervous excitement had in truth indisposed her. Her father and mother nursed her tenderly, asking her again and again: "How do you feel now, Marie? Are you no better?" This loving solicitude on the girl to the heart, and with the approach of evening her excitement increased. At supper she said nothing, but rose betimes and bade her parents good-night. The latter kissed and blessed her, as was their wont, while Marie could scarcely restrain her sobs. Having reached her room, she threw herself into a chair and wept aloud. Her maid finally succeeded in comforting and cheering her up.

Later in the evening a snow-storm arose. The wind howled about the house, causing the windows to rattle. The inmates had hardly gone to rest, when the young girl, wrapping herself in her clothes and furs and followed by the servant with a portmanteau, left the paternal roof. A sleigh drawn by three horses received them, and away they went at a furious pace.

Vladimír had also been active throughout the day. In the morning he had called upon the minister at Jadrovo to arrange for the ceremony, and then he went to look up the required witnesses. The first acquaintance to whom he was an officer on half-pay, who expressed himself quite ready to serve him. Such an adventure, he said, carried him back to the days of his own youth. He determined Vladimír to remain with him, taking on him to procure the other two witnesses. There accordingly appeared at dinner Surveyor Schmidt, with his spurs and mace, and Ispánkovich, a lad of 17, who had but just enlisted with the Uhians. Both promised Vladimír their assistance, and after a cordial embrace the happy lover parted from his three friends to complete his preparations at home.

Having dispatched a trusty servant with a sleigh for Marie, he got into one-horse sleigh himself and took the road to Jadrovo. Soared he had set off, when the storm burst forth with violence, and soon every trace of the way was gone. The entire horizon was covered with thick, yellow clouds, discharging not flakes but masses of snow; at last it became impossible to distinguish between earth and sky.

Vain Vladimír beat about for the way; his horse went at random, now leaping over the banks of snow, now sinking into ditches, and threatening every moment to overturn the sleigh. The insupportable thoughts of having lost the road had become a certainty. The forest and after two hours the jaded animal seemed ready to drop to the ground. At length a kind of dim line became visible in the distance. Vladimír urged his horse forward, and reached the skirt of a forest. He now hoped to reach his destination soon, as it was easier to pursue his way in the forest, into which the snow had not yet penetrated. Vladimír took fresh courage; however, there were no signs of Jadrovo. By degrees the storm abated and the moon shone brightly. He finally reached the opposite skirt of the forest. Still no Jadrovo, but a group of four or five houses met his view. His knock at the door of the nearest was answered by an old man.

"What do you want?" he said.

"Where lies Jadrovo?" asked Vladimír.

"About ten wersts distant."

At this reply Vladimír felt as if his sentence of death was being announced to him.

"Can you procure me a horse to take me thither?" he asked.

"We have no horses."

"Or at least a guide. I will pay any price."

"Very well. My son can accompany the gentleman."

After a little while, which seemed an eternity to Vladimír, a young fellow made his appearance, holding a thick staff in his hand, and they took their way across the snow-covered plain.

"What o'clock is it?" asked Vladimír.

"It is already past midnight."

And in very truth the sun began to gild the snow when they arrived at Jadrovo. The church door was locked. Vladimír paid and dismissed his guide, and then hastily hastened to the minister's dwelling. What he there learned will appear from the sequel.

At Nemaradof the night had passed quietly.

In the morning the master of the house and his wife arose as usual, and proceeded to the

dining-room, Gabriel Gabrilovich in his woolen jacket and night-cap, Petrona in her morning gown. After they had breakfasted Gabriel sent up one of his girls to inquire how Marie was. She returned with the message that her young mistress had had a sleepless night, but that she was feeling better, and would come down presently. Marie soon after entered the room, looking exceedingly pale, yet without the least perceptible agitation.

"How do you feel this morning, love?" inquired her father.

"Better," was the answer.

The day passed as usual, but, instead of the looked-for improvement, a serious change for the worse took place in Marie's condition. The family physician was summoned from the near-by town, who found her in a state of most violent fever. For fourteen days she lay at the point of death.

Nothing transpired of the nocturnal flight; for the maid took good care to keep silence on her own account, and the others who knew of it never betrayed themselves with a syllable, even when they told themselves with a smile, so greatly did they dread Gabriel's anger.

Marie, however, spoke frequently of Vladimír when delirious, that her master could not remain in doubt as to the cause of her illness. Having advised with a few friends, her parents resolved to let Marie marry the young soldier, seeing that one cannot escape one's fate, and besides that, riches do not always lead to happiness.

The patient recovered. During her illness Vladimír had not once shown his face near the house, and it was resolved to apprise him of his unexpected good fortune. But to the astonishment of the proud proprietor of Nemaradof, the cadet declared that he should never again cross the threshold of his house, begging them at the same time to forget utterly so wretched a creature as he, to whom death alone would give repose.

A few days afterward they learned that Vladimír had again returned to the army. It was in the year 1812. No one uttered his name in Marie's presence, and she herself never made mention of him in any way. Two or three months had elapsed, when one day she found his name among the list of officers who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Borodino and been mortally wounded. She fainted away and had a relapse, from which she recovered slowly.

"In a few minutes the nuptial ceremony was over, and the priest, according to custom, dressed the newly-married pair to embrace.

"They assisted the half-unconscious girl to rise; she appeared to be very pretty. In a fit of unpardonable, and now quite incomprehensible levity, I readily stepped with her to the altar. Her maid and the three gentlemen present were so much busied with her as scarcely to throw a look at me. Besides, the light in this part of the church was dim, and my head was muffled in the hood of my cloak.

"In a few minutes the priest emerged from behind the altar, and asked, 'Can we begin?'

"'Begin, reverend father!' I cried, unadvised.

"They assisted the half-unconscious girl to rise; she appeared to be very pretty. In a fit of unpardonable, and now quite incomprehensible levity, I readily stepped with her to the altar. Her maid and the three gentlemen present were so much busied with her as scarcely to throw a look at me. Besides, the light in this part of the church was dim, and my head was muffled in the hood of my cloak.

"All the fury of hell dashed me out of the church. Before any one could think of staying me I had jumped into my sleigh, seized the reins, and was soon beyond the reach of pursuit."

The lieutenant was silent. Marie also gazed in silence upon the ground.

"And you have never discovered what became of the poor girl?" she finally asked.

"Never. I know neither the name of the village where I was married nor do I recollect the station where I stopped. The servant whom I had with me was killed in battle, all my efforts to find out the postilion who drove us proved unavailing, and so every clue seems indeed lost by which I might again find the scene of that for which I have now to suffer so heavily."

Marie turned her pale face toward him and took both his hands. The lieutenant gazed thunderstruck into her eyes; a dim foreboding awoke in his breast, a veil suddenly dropped from his eyes.

"Marie!" Heavens, how could I have been so blind! Marie, was it indeed you?"

"I am your wife!" was the only answer of the girl who sank fainting into his arms.—From the Russian of Alexander Pushkin.

departure; but I was determined to go in spite of the rough weather. The position had got it into his head that, by crossing a small river, the banks of which were perfectly well known to him, he should find a shorter route. He missed the right crossing, however, and got into a region to which he was an entire stranger. The storm continued to rage; at length it cleared a little before the distance. We made for it, and stopped before a church, from the brightly illuminated windows of which the light shone. The door was open, three sleighs were in front of it, and I saw several persons in the vestibule. One of them called to me: "This way! this way!" I got out and walked toward the vestibule.

The person who had called advanced toward me.

"Great Heavens!" he said, "how late you come! Your intended has fainted, and we were on the very point of driving home again."

"Half bewildered and half-annoyed, I resolved to let the adventure take its course. And, indeed, I had little reflection. My friends begged me into the interior of the church, which was poorly lighted by two or three lamps. A female was sitting upon a bench in the window, while another stood beside her and chafed her tempest.

"'At last!' cried the latter. 'God be praised that you have come! My poor mistress liked to have died.'

"An aged priest emerged from behind the altar, and asked, 'Can we begin?'

"'Begin, reverend father!' I cried, unadvised.

"They assisted the half-unconscious girl to rise; she appeared to be very pretty. In a fit of unpardonable, and now quite incomprehensible levity, I readily stepped with her to the altar. Her maid and the three gentlemen present were so much busied with her as scarcely to throw a look at me. Besides, the light in this part of the church was dim, and my head was muffled in the hood of my cloak.

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"I am your wife!" was the only answer of the girl who sank fainting into his arms.—From the Russian of Alexander Pushkin.

## WOMEN MEDICAL STUDENTS IN SWITZERLAND.

Zurich University (says the London *Lance*) is peculiar in permitting and encouraging the attendance of lady students. The number of the male students in 1872 is 151; of female, 51. No inconvenience is experienced in their joint attendance on the various classes and demonstrations. The authorities having been applied to in the year 1870 by the Medical Faculty of Würzburg as to "whether any unpleasantness had arisen from women together with male students attending certain lectures and demonstrations necessarily of an embarrassing nature to the delicacy of women," replied as follows:

"With reference to this question, the Medical Faculty of the University of Zurich find that the presence of lady students in the theoretical and practical course has given rise to no disturbance whatever. The lectures and demonstrations are given without any regard to the ladies present, and the anatomical practice and clinical demonstrations are gone through as thoroughly as when in presence of a male audience only. Notwithstanding this, no unpleasant occurrence has ever taken place. Seeing that the faculty has already had an experience of six years' duration, they look forward tranquilly to the further solution of the still unsolved problem. The professors believe that to the earnest love of work and tact displayed by the ladies studying here, as well as by the political education and peaceful dispositions of the Swiss students, the above favorable results are to be attributed." Such testimony is of high value, and should help to remove some of the prejudice which exists in England against the admission of ladies to the study of the medical profession. Six ladies have already graduated in this university—namely, two Russians, one American and three English. Of the latter number one has recently been afforded a recognition, and has been given an opportunity of public usefulness in hospital practice in England.

RE-ENDOWMENT OF A TEXAS UNIVERSITY.

Education is making progress in Texas. At a late meeting of the Baptist State Convention a movement was commenced to re-endow the Baylor University. Through the disasters and reverses of the war the endowment of this institution has been reduced to about 700 acres of land and \$10,000 of interest-bearing securities. Nearly \$8,000 in notes were subscribed at Independence for endowment of the Presidency (besides about \$7,000 also subscribed for endowment of the Presidency of Female College). This sum of \$8,000 added to the \$8,000 of old endowments considered good, will leave \$9,000 to be obtained for the chair of Natural Science. The endowment of the chair of Natural Science is proposed to be good for \$7,000. It is proposed to add \$5,000 more. This done, an appeal will be made to the citizens of the State to endow, one by one, four more chairs. Fully endowed, Baylor University will educate all properly recommended students for the Christian ministry who depend on their salaries for a support.

## GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 16—Primary Department.

Class A, Alexander Henderson, 34 Dowling Street; Class B, Mrs. Mary F. Moore, 100 Bowery; Class C, Mrs. Anna L. McLean, 112 Ave B; Mrs. Helen Kilian, 206 St; Class D, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class E, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class F, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class G, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class H, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class I, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class J, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class K, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class L, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class M, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class N, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class O, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class P, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class Q, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class R, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class S, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class T, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class U, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class V, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class W, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class X, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class Y, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St; Class Z, Mrs. Anna Schmid, 158 St.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 16—Male Department.

Class A, Eddie Hinman, 46 Jane St.; James Kinnear, 56 Hudson St.; George McCaughan, 264 W 12th St.;

Class B, Horatio St.; Robert St.; Charles A. Kline, 264 W 12th St.; Class C, John H. Clark, 192 7th Ave; Class D, George Sebring, 141 Chrystie St.; Fredrick Friedman, 46 Horatio St.; Class E, Lewis S. Morris, 200 W 12th St.; Class F, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class G, Edward W. Peary, 201 Clinton St.; Class H, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class I, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class J, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class K, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class L, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class M, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class N, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class O, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class P, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class Q, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class R, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class S, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class T, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class U, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class V, John Butler, 27 Clinton St.; Class



**All Sorts.**

In the early history of Harvard College students were punished by *whipping*, and they were forbidden to use the English language on the college premises. Latin was spoken.

Sir Thomas Brown said: "Sleep is death's younger brother, and so like him that I never dare trust him without my prayers."

A cubic foot of air weighs 523 grains. A cubic foot of water weighs 1,000 ounces.

The Illinois State Teachers' Association will meet at Springfield on the 23d, 26th and 27th of December next.

—Why is a calm man like a school teacher? Because he keeps cool.

—When is a house like a bird? When it has wings.

**INCREASE OF OPIUM-SMOKING IN LONDON.**

The steady influx of Chinese into that quarter of London which is known as the "East End" has multiplied the victims to the vice of opium-smoking and the number of the houses in which they are accommodated. These latter are of a very low character, and are mostly kept by Chinese, to whose countrymen opium-smoking represents the indulgence which spirit-drinking does to the British seaman. The drug as it is inhaled is an aqueous extract made by first dissolving the crude opium in water, and steaming, then carefully boiling. Impurities, like the fragments of leaves, sticks, and so forth, are skimmed off till it has the consistency and appearance of tar. The prepared opium represents about twice its own weight of the crude. It is retailed to the smokers, who keep it in small boxes made of buffalo's horn. The smoker puts some opium, about the size of a pea, into the bowl of his pipe, which is of earthware, and having lighted it at an adjacent lamp, reclines on his side and inhales it in two or three whiffs, retaining it in his lungs as long as possible. So employed may be seen at any time in certain houses in the neighborhood of the highway, scores of Chinese and Lascars, whose sallow, corpulent complexions, beared eyes and relaxed look, indicate the effects of their indulgence. The amount these smokers consume is sometimes surprising. Many of them use a quarter of an ounce daily; some, it is said, as much as one ounce. They rapidly get decrepit in body and mind, and die in starvation and rags, nobody knows exactly how. For all this, the vice is greatly on the increase in China and among the Chinese settlers in every quarter of the globe.

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